4:Grajdanzev--87-88 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 167, 313, 423, 659, 177.31 Japan
636.31

"When the Japanese occupied the island, the new administration immediately became interested in its forest resources. One part of forests was in the possession of the Chinese farmers, but the other, more important one was the area of the aborigines. The Chinese were required to register the documents of ownership of forest lands, and since in most cases they had no such documents—their possession and use of forests being based on [88] custom—this device enlarged the government forest reserves (1). It has

1. This is described in Section 3, Ch. 11, p. 1 of T. Yanaihara, Teikoku Shugishita no Taiwan, pp. 23-26.

already been mentioned that in order to use the forests, formerly occupied by the aborigines, the government began to settle the latter by force in the plains. It is said that the settlement of one family of aborigines on the plains cost only ¥70, and this may be compared with the ¥1,000 or more which are spent on the settlement of a Japanese family. Many hundred thousands of ko of forest were acquired in this way."

4:Grajdanzev--88-89 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 137, 171, 313, 435

"The present distribution of forests and waste lands (i.e. formerly forest or which can be afforested) may be seen from the following table:

Forest Area in Taiwan, December 1936
(1,000 ko)

	On the plains	In the aborigines' territory	Total
State: forests	399,086	1,312,562	1,711,648
waste land	195,529	308,137	503,666
Public: forests	12,112	...	12,112
waste land	3,529	...	3,529
Private: forests	219,095	1,568	220,663
waste land	45,131	...	45,131
Total: forests	630,293	1,314,130	1,944,423
waste land	244,189	308,137	552,326

The Japan Year Book say: 'Reckless cutting of trees was done by Chinese immigrants and this . . . resulted in the devastation of forest districts.' But it is surprising to find that the forest area on the plains (excluding waste land) is about three-quarters of the area under cultivation. However, the exploitation of this tremendous area—2,496,749 ko or about 5.8 million acres—leaves much to be desired. According to official

statistics. the total value of forest products in 1936 was only ¥15.1 million—much less than the value of fishery products or only two per cent of the gross value of the island's production. This sum was made up of the following items: [89] timber, ¥5.6 million; charcoal. 1.9 million; bamboo, 1.7 million; firewood, 2.7 million; and others 3.2 million. If these figures are correct, then of the 2,496,749 ko, one ko brings on the average only six yen, or less than half that in Japan."

9: Yamasaki--231 [3] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 137, 313, 342, 501

As the name of Formosa shows, we find all over the island very heavy tropical vegetation.

Bamboo. This grows everywhere on inhabited plains and hills. The useful species become much thicker and larger than in Japan. It is used for many purposes. In the mountains the inhabitants build their huts of it, and in South Taiwan the fishermen build of it their boats and Teppai or Takamalan. These latter are curious sailing boats with raft-like bottoms of bamboo stems laid beside each other.

31: Hofmann--615 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosans
116, 289, 313

In the Arisan Forest, the Chinese are exploiting some areas for the paper industry. They cut off the bamboo stems after one year and place them in grooves where they are exposed to caustic lime; after this mass has decomposed, it is crushed in a mill run by animal power and is ground by a second mill with the aid of water. Finally it placed in troughs where the workers stamp it with their feet until it has become a thin, fibrous, yellow paste. The wooden fiber is then taken out and made into thick yellow cardboard; next it is placed into kilns and dried. 1,200 of these cardboards of O. 75 square meters each is worth about 1. 70 K at the place where it is produced (70 sen in Japanese money).

optimum wheat production. Postwar research has proved that wheat can be grown between rice crops in the regions centering on Taichung, Changhua, and Tainan, and the amount of land given to wheat production has been increasing gradually.

E. Production of Tea

About 90 per cent of the tea produced on Formosa is exported to American and European markets. The production of tea and its planted acreage has been more or less constant since 1880. Commercial growing of tea began about 1865, and there are three major groups -- Paochung, Oolong, and black -- which are most successfully grown on the island.

VII. FORESTRY

Forests cover about 64 per cent of the total area of Formosa because abundant rainfall is favorable to the growth of trees. The island's forests furnish all domestic lumber and prevent erosion in mountainous areas. Forestry products accounted for approximately three per cent of the total value of all goods produced in 1953. The total timber reserve, as of 1954, was estimated

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD1 Formosa
~~AD1~~ AD1

313 at approximately 202,258,000 cubic meters.[14]
433 Broadleaved trees account for about 65 per cent of this reserve; the remainder is made up of coniferous trees. Only 4.3 per cent of the reserve is privately owned; about 90 per cent is owned by the government, which maintains complete control of the island's forestry. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 cubic meters of timber may be cut annually without impairing the total reserve. Production of timber in 1953 was estimated at 515,000 cubic meters; in 1954, at 546,000 cubic meters. Government policy has been to cut less than 50 per cent of available timber, and the government's reforestation program assures that an area equivalent to the timberland cut is replanted each year.[15]

VIII. FISHERIES

228 433 There are four main categories of fisheries on Formosa -- deep sea, inshore,

14. Ibid., No. 3, March 1955, p. 104.
15. Ibid., p. 106.

52:Barclay S-5 (nodate)1954 AD1 Formosa AD1

"ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT" IN TAIWAN

TABLE 7

GROSS RECORDED VALUE OF ALL PRINCIPAL TYPES OF PRODUCTION, 1915-1942

(Yearly Average for Each Period)

Years	Total	Agriculture	Mining	Fishing and Forestry	Industry
A. Millions of Yen:					
1915-19	262.7	144.5	7.2	9.1	101.9
1920-24	411.5	207.0	12.0	23.0	169.5
1925-29	559.0	293.6	16.8	31.8	216.8
1930-34	525.5	255.8	15.5	26.5	227.7
1935-39	901.0	432.9	39.6	41.5	387.0
1940-42	1388.4	576.4	62.8	91.8	657.4
B. Percentages of Total:					
1915-19	100.0	55.0	2.8	3.4	38.8
1920-24	100.0	50.3	2.9	5.6	41.2
1925-29	100.0	52.5	3.0	5.7	38.8
1930-34	100.0	48.7	3.0	5.0	43.3
1935-39	100.0	48.0	4.4	4.6	43.0
1940-42	100.0	41.5	4.5	6.6	47.4

Source: *Statistical Summary*, Tables 225-229.

TABLE 8

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION RECORDED FOR "INDUSTRY" IN TAIWAN, BY LINE OF PRODUCT, 1921-1942

(Yearly Average for Each Period)

Years	Total	Textiles	Metal Products	Machinery & Equip.	Misc.*	Chemical Products	Food Products
A. Millions of Yen:							
1921-24	165	3	3	4	20	13	122
1925-29	217	3	4	5	32	20	153
1930-34	228	3	6	5	29	18	167
1935-39	387	6	17	12	45	38	269
1940-42	664	11	46	30	91	80	406
B. Percentages of Total:							
1921-24	100.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	11.9	7.9	74.6
1925-29	100.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	14.7	9.3	70.3
1930-34	100.0	1.1	2.5	2.3	12.9	7.8	73.3
1935-39	100.0	1.5	4.5	3.1	11.6	9.9	69.4
1940-42	100.0	1.7	7.0	4.5	13.7	12.1	61.0

* Includes Printing, Wood Products, Ceramics, and Other.
Source: *Statistical Summary*, Table 269 and Table 270.